

CAPITOL GOSSIP AND POLITICAL NEWS

New Liquor Commissioner
The appointment of Robert J. Dinning of Lethbridge, as the chairman of the new commission to administer the new liquor act, was announced to the Legislature on Wednesday afternoon by Premier Greenfield. Mr. Dinning has been in charge of the Black of Montreal at Lethbridge, and is a comparatively young man of high standing in the province. He assumes office February 15.

The new liquor bill has received its first reading in the Legislature and will likely be under discussion the coming week.

What Pool Handles Much Wheat
The Alberta wheat pool has handled approximately 25,000,000 bushels of wheat, according to a statement made public by the secretary of the pool. This covers operations since October.

By-elections in North Riding
The Legislature was informed this week by Premier Greenfield that a by-election would be held in the North Riding of the province, on the 11th of February, 1924. The by-election would be held in the riding of Grouard, recently held by Hon. J. C. Cole, now a member of the Senate at Ottawa. The other riding of Grouard, held by the late Dr. Clear, will be abolished, the Premier stated, as it is being absorbed into the riding of Peace River and the riding of Pelly. It is possible a party may be included in the riding of Lac Ste. Anne. There were only 100 votes in the riding at the last provincial election.

Savings Certificates
A heavy business was done during the month of January in Alberta savings certificates, approximately \$20,000 a day being taken in during the month, indicating a keen desire on the part of the public to put their savings into this popular form of investment. The total amount on deposit for investors in these certificates at the end of 1923 was \$4,631,713. The total amount for the year totalled \$2,555,170, with drawings being \$2,247,273. In the seven years the plan has been in operation a total of \$17,036,128 has been invested, with a total withdrawal of \$12,464,421. The cost of administration of the scheme, including all overhead expenses, is less than one-quarter of one per cent.

Selling Seed Grain
Demands for registered seed grain from the Provincial Government for cooperative marketing plant continue to come in. During the past week or two heavy shipments of this seed have been made to eastern seed houses, and other places. Farmers in the province are urged to get in their orders early.

Beaver Trapping
The Provincial Government has authorized the trapping of beaver north of township 60, between March 1st and May 1st. This privilege is extended only to residents of that section of the province.

Paper From Alberta Straw
During his address to the Legislature on Wednesday, Premier Greenfield announced that the Dominion Commission's Branch had been inventing the possibility of using waste straw of the province, and that successful tests had been made with the co-operation of C. Price Green, commissioner of agriculture. The newspaper, building paper, felt papers, straw boards, and other products, could be made from the Alberta straw.

Short Courses for Farmers
The Provincial Department of Agriculture has arranged short courses for farmers at the following places: Blindfold, February 12 and 13; Gleichen, February 15 and 16; Vegreville, February 19 and 20; Vermilion, February 21 and 22; Smoky Lake, February 23 and 24; St. Paul, February 27 and 28; Sexsmith, March 5 and 6; Lake Saskatchewan, March 7 and 8; Spirit River, March 7 and 8; Waterhouse, March 11 and 12.

Book Your Passage
FOR THE
British Empire
Exhibition

and ensure the Accreditation You Wish
CANADIAN PACIFIC
Agents will Gladly Make Reservations, arrange Passage, and give full information.

DIRECT THROUGH
TRAIN SERVICE
ASK YOUR AGENT TODAY
CANADIAN PACIFIC

BUCKEYS NONCHITUS MIXTURE SAVED MY LIFE

Read this true statement
"I, Mrs. Clayton, have suffered from Bronchitis for years and was almost killed by it. I consider Buckey's Mixture a wonderful remedy and wouldn't be without it in the house, and I am firmly convinced that it saved my life."
Mrs. W. Clayton, 90 Lethbridge Ave., Toronto.
Buckey's Mixture is guaranteed to relieve with the first few drops. Coughs, colds and bronchitis. Get a bottle at your druggist's.

W. K. BUCKLEY, LIMITED
148 MUTUAL ST., TORONTO, ONT.

Sold in Macleod by—
R. D. McNay

STATEMENT OF PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA RE THE ASSEMBLY'S ACTION AS REGARDS CHURCH UNION.

To the Ministers, Members and Adherents of the Presbyterian Church in Canada:

Dear Brethren:
The last General Assembly gave consideration to the Church Union question. It was informed as to the action taken by that Assembly with reference to Church Union and as to the significance of the whole movement that has been going on in the Presbyterian, Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches of Canada to enter into Organic Union and thereby constitute the United Church of Canada.

In accordance to this instruction the Moderator of the General Assembly and the Convener of the Assembly's Committee on Church Union make the following statement to the whole Church:
In the first effort to draw together the separate Churches, to prevent overlapping and waste, and to unite the forces of Evangelical Christianity in this new Canadian land, it was hoped that the Anglicans, Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists, and Presbyterians might come together in one United Church for Canada. The Anglican and Baptist Churches decided that they were not at that time free to enter into negotiations looking toward Organic Union, but the Congregational, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches continued their negotiations until, through long years of fellowship and conference, a new consciousness of unity was attained and a complete Basis of Union drawn up. These negotiations, which were based on the basis of Union with slight amendments were accepted by all three Churches; and during the year the Supreme Council of these Churches have agreed to the General Assembly of legislation that must be sought in order to give effect to the Basis of Union adopted, and protect the rights of all parties in the manner therein set forth.

Action of Our Own Church
So far as our own Church is concerned the whole procedure has been in strict accordance with the Constitution and practice of our Church. The Basis, as finally amended, was first adopted by the General Assembly, then by a vote of the people, then by the constitutional vote of the Presbytery, and then passed into a permanent enactment by the Assembly of 1916. In every instance the majority were large, and in the 1916 Assembly the final vote stood 406 for and 90 against. It was, however, agreed at this Assembly that definite action in the way of securing the necessary legislation and consummating the Union should not be taken until the close of the war, when it was hoped, there would be fewer distractions and conditions would be more settled. In 1917 the Assembly urged that all controversy on the Church Union question should cease until this second Assembly after the close of the war, and that in the meantime no attempt should be made to define in detail the future action of the Church. Still the Assembly encouraged the largest measure possible of Co-operation and Local Union in Home Mission and authorized a constitution for Local Union and Affiliated Congregations until the Organic Union could be effected.

Confirmed by Experience
The second Assembly after the close of the war came in 1921, and the whole question was again considered. This Assembly declared that the experience of the intervening years had only served to strengthen and confirm the decision of 1916, and resolved, by an equally decisive vote, to take steps to consummate the proposed Union as expeditiously as possible, and appointed a Committee to confer with the negotiating Churches, and to carry out the policy of the Assembly. In giving effect to the will of the Assembly this Committee conferred with similar Committees from the other negotiating Churches. The fullest information was sought as to the legislation necessary to give legal effect to the Union of these Churches, and provision was made for the preparation of drafts of such Bills as might be submitted to the Parliament of Canada and the Provincial Legislatures. It was the advice of counsel this was done and report made to the Assembly which met at Port Arthur in June last. Moreover, to that Assembly were sent over twenty-five Presbyteries on the question of Church Union. Fifty-one of the fifty-five Presbyteries and the five Synods which considered the question during the year urged upon the Assembly the necessity of immediate and final action.

Final Action Taken
After a very full discussion, the Assembly of 1923, by a vote of 427 to 122, decided to proceed forthwith to the consummation of Union with the Methodist Church and the Congregational Church of Canada upon the terms of the draft Bills presented, which were approved in principle and generally as to form. In accordance with this decision, a Committee on Church Union was appointed to act for and on behalf of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in co-operation with similar Committees from the other negotiating Churches. It was the duty of this Committee in final stage and procure the enactment of the proposed acts of the Parliament of Canada and the Legislatures of the Provinces of Ontario and of Quebec, and of the Legislatures of the Colonies and Countries outside of Canada as may be necessary to consummate the said Union. The Assembly also provided for the appointment of one hundred and fifty members to represent our Church in the first General Council of the United Church of Canada.

Significance of This Action
The consummation of Organic Union of our Church is now finally settled, and settled by the Church herself; and the proposed legislation, when passed, will simply give effect in civil law to the Union as agreed upon by overwhelming majorities of our people, our Presbyteries and our Assemblies. The Presbyterian Church in Canada is a free Church, and has, through her representatives, and in accordance with her own constitution and laws, determined to unite with other Churches whose faith and principles are in accordance with her own. The Church's own act consummates the Union, and all that legislation does is to secure to her the right to her own property in the new and larger sphere of service upon which she enters.

Let it be observed also that the proposed Bills go beyond any previous legislation of any kind, and in fact, in fact, to safeguard the rights of any minority, far in addition to permitting non-conforming congregations to take their congregational property with them, they provide that a congregation be appointed which shall determine what is the equitable share in the general property and endowments of the parent Church to be given any group of congregations withdrawing.

Future Action
When the proposed legislation has been secured, the 350 members of the first General Council, for whose appointment provision has already been made by the three uniting Churches, will meet and will have two years, if necessary, within which to organize the United Church of Canada. All existing courts, committees, board, etc., will continue to function as at present until the re-organization is effected. Within two years after the meeting of the first General Council the newly organized conferences of the United Church will be held, and their representatives and their representatives of a General Council, elected according to the constitution and method of the United Church, will be held.

In decisions so vital and so far reaching in their influence upon the future of our Church and Country, it is scarcely to be expected that all will think alike, or that the action of the recent Assembly will be equally approved by all. But surely it is reasonable to expect that members of the Church, who have hitherto consistently opposed Union, will now ask themselves whether the time has not come to accept the final decision of their Church.

The Church and the Individual
Even where individual judgment differs from the will of the Church constitutionally expressed, it is surely the duty of individual members to fall in line with the majority of their brethren rather than bear the onus of disrupting the Church and perpetuating needless divisions. Unless the individual is convinced of organized democracy in either Church or State becomes a chaotic anarchy, but even if at last there must be the withdrawal of some who cannot accept Union, we all recognize that in the meantime the Church's work must be carried on efficiently and on a grand scale. The noble servants of our Church whom we have sent to hold up the banner of the Cross in the Home and Foreign fields cannot be justified in the least by the difference of judgment on the question of Church Union. In maintaining and reinforcing the missionary effort of the Church all can stand together.

If there are congregations that feel disaffected with the final action of the Assembly they are requested in their own interest and that of the Church at large to take no hasty action. There will be six months after legislation is passed within which any congregation unfavorable to Union may withdraw, and it would be unwise for individuals or congregations to commit themselves to any action which they know how far the fact of Union will affect their congregational life for good or ill. Let it be borne in

mind that while the Union to be effected is complete Organic Union, this Union makes no attempt to result in a revival of true religion and give the lead to Protestant Christianity, and is not a revival of true religion and give the lead to Protestant Christianity, and is not a revival of true religion and give the lead to Protestant Christianity.

Alfred Gaudier
Moderator of the General Assembly.
Geo. C. Pilgner
Convener Committee on Church Union

BREWERS OFFER SUGGESTIONS TO GOVERNMENT ON NEW LIQUOR ACT

Edmonton, Jan. 31.—Brewers of the province waited on Premier Greenfield and Attorney-General Brodie this morning to make certain observations about the Liquor Act.
Among other things they suggested:
1.—That local option should be granted only on a two-thirds vote.
2.—That imported beer should pay at least as large a tax as that provided for under the act which is five per cent. of the gross sales to retailers.
3.—That the definition should establish the difference between beer and spirits. In the act throughout wherever liquor is mentioned, beer is included.
4.—That the section with regard to

advertising should be remedied because, as it is at present stands, brewers could not even send a salesman. That the section providing that the sale of beer in a licensed place should be changed on the ground that the provision whereby purchasers of beer must show their permits is a provision which cannot be put into practical application, and the act will be into disrepute if the section is allowed to stand and is continually broken.

6.—That penalties should be carefully considered, giving magistrates greater scope to impose either fine or imprisonment.

Beer as a Gift
The ministers took note of the suggestions. Mr. Brodie stated that the final draft of the act which will be submitted to the house had not yet been printed and a number of changes would be made. One section to which the brewers referred provided that beer may not be given away. Mr. Brodie pointed out that the only purpose of this section was to prevent the sale of beer under the guise of a gift, thus eluding the tax and other restrictions under the act.

The Call of the Hour
The call of the hour is to unite our forces in the great task with which the Church of Christ is united. The entire religious life of our people must be met. It is not being met now. Complicit observers tell us that there are large districts in newer Canada where the Church is not succeeding even in following our people along the main highways, and far less into the byways of our east territory. The call from the foreign field for united effort is equally strong, and the only way by which the whole need can be met is the utterance of evangelical brethren in the work before us.

The United Church of Canada will be a most effective instrument for this work. Its policy has grown out of Canadian experience with three historic systems, and is therefore adapted to our conditions. It is the doctrine of the central evangelical truths of Christianity, and are clearly stated in the doctrinal section of the Church.

that, in the case of cancellation of licenses in Quebec, the commission is supreme, and their decisions cannot be made the subject of appeal. The brewers admitted this and stated of their belief that such provisions in Alberta would be the best possible protection against abuses of the act by license holders.

The bootleggers are returning an excellent holiday trade.

That penalties should be carefully considered, giving magistrates greater scope to impose either fine or imprisonment.

Beer as a Gift
The ministers took note of the suggestions. Mr. Brodie stated that the final draft of the act which will be submitted to the house had not yet been printed and a number of changes would be made. One section to which the brewers referred provided that beer may not be given away. Mr. Brodie pointed out that the only purpose of this section was to prevent the sale of beer under the guise of a gift, thus eluding the tax and other restrictions under the act.

During the hearing Mr. Brodie stated that the whole question of the sale of beer by breweries would be a question which the new liquor commission would take up with them in preference to lay down regulations. The whole purpose of the act, he pointed out, was government control, while purchases would also be controlled, while purchases would also be controlled, while purchases would also be controlled.

He argued that it was for this reason that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits. It would be the right to require that the purchaser wishing to buy beer in a licensed place should show his permit. He argued that it was for this reason that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits.

Mr. Brodie pointed out that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits. He argued that it was for this reason that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits.

Mr. Brodie pointed out that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits. He argued that it was for this reason that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits.

Mr. Brodie pointed out that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits. He argued that it was for this reason that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits.

Mr. Brodie pointed out that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits. He argued that it was for this reason that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits.

Mr. Brodie pointed out that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits. He argued that it was for this reason that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits.

Mr. Brodie pointed out that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits. He argued that it was for this reason that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits.

Mr. Brodie pointed out that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits. He argued that it was for this reason that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits.

Mr. Brodie pointed out that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits. He argued that it was for this reason that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits.

Mr. Brodie pointed out that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits. He argued that it was for this reason that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits.

Mr. Brodie pointed out that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits. He argued that it was for this reason that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits.

Mr. Brodie pointed out that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits. He argued that it was for this reason that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits.

Mr. Brodie pointed out that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits. He argued that it was for this reason that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits.

Mr. Brodie pointed out that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits. He argued that it was for this reason that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits.

Mr. Brodie pointed out that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits. He argued that it was for this reason that the act was insisting that purchasers of beer in licensed places should show their permits.

These comprising the delegation consisted of Messrs. Betts and Dea of Calgary, Stegner of Edmonton, and Sick of Lethbridge.

Newspersons were present at the conference at the request of the printer.

The bootleggers are returning an excellent holiday trade.

